## VOLUME I.

## WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 12, 1855.

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merican Organ.

a regular meeting of the National Council, of the American Party, begun and held at Philadel-kiz, on the 6th of June, A. D., 1855, the fol-ming was ad-pted as The Platform and Prin-iples of the Organization.

i nation, has distinguished as by sciential agency.

I.—The cultivation and development of a sensant of profoundly intense American feeling; of sionate attachment to our country, its history its institutious; of admiration for the purer as of our nat onal existence; of veneration, for heroism that precipitated our Revolution; and emulation of the virtue, wiedom, and patriotism it framed our constitution and first successfully it dies provisions.

plied its provisions.

III.—The maintenance of the union of these sited States as the paramount political good; or, use the language of Washington, "the primary sect of patroite desire." And hence—
1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or

petuity.

The suppression of all tendencies to politicision, founded on "geographical discriming to the belief that there is a real differ of interests and views" between the various of the Union.

ions of the Union.

th. The full recognition of the rights of the real States, as expressed and reserved in the stitution; and a careful avoidance, by the teral Government, of all interference with their taby logislative or executive action.

V.—Obedience to the Constitution of these Uni-States, as the supreme law of the land, sacred-bligatory upon all its parts and members; and

its poligatory upon all its parts and members; and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the judical power of the United States.

And, as a corollary to the above:

1. A babit of reverential obedience to the law, whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of statesmanship, which are to be contradistinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements; and so, to be considered a fixed and settled astional policy.

V.—A radical revision and raodin, ation of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant who from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transmission to our shores of felons and paupers.

VI.—The essential modification of the Natural-

VI. -The essential modification of the Natural

VI. -The essential modification of the Naturalization Laws.

The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective States, of all State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote.

The repeal, without retroactive operation, of all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized toreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territories.

VII.—Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our rulers and our political creeds.

Implacable enmity against the prevalent demoralizing system of rewards for political independence.

Disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterizes the age.

Disgust for the wild hunt after conteriors the age.

These on the one hand. On the other:

Imitation of the practice of the purer days of the Republic; and admiration of the maxim that "office should seek the man, and not man the office," and of the rule that, the just mode of accortaining fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness, and the honesty of the incumbent or canadians, and the honesty of the incumbent or canadians.

didate.

VIII.—Resistance to the aggressive policy and or rupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country by the advancement to all political stations—xecutive, legislative, judiciff, or diplomatic—of those only who do not hold civil

allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americana by birth, education and training—thus fulfilling the maxim: "Americans oblit shall covers America."

The protection of all citizens in the legal and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and proper of the following and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any sect, denomination or church, to obtain an ascendency over any other in the State, by means of any special privileges or exemption, by any political combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate, or ecclesiastic.

IX.—The reformation of the character of our National Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position men of higher qualifications, purer morals, and more unselfish patriotism.

X.—The restriction of executive patronage, especially in the matter of appointments to office, so far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and consistent with the public good.

XI.—The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State; which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any influence or direction of a denominational or partisan character.

And, inasmuch as Christianity, by the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities; and by the consent of the people of America, is considered an element of our political system; and, as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity, and the depository and fountain of all civil and religions freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus established in the States.

XII.—The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be in

settlement of that subject, in spirit and in substance.

And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power, under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union, because its Constitution does or does not recognise the institution of Slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly pretermitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with Slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a yielation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the National faith.

XIII.—The policy of the Government of the United States, in its relations with foreign governments, is to exact justice from the strongest, and do justice to the weakest; restraining, by all the power of the government all its citizens from interference with the internal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace.

XIV.—This National Council declares that all

E. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky,
President of National Coun
C. D. Debiler, of New Jersey,
Corresponding Secretary,
James M. Stephers, of Maryland,

BUSINESS CARDS. DR. D. MCFARLAN,

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VELSH'S PREMIUM FAMILY FLOUR.

100 BARRELS of the above justly celebrated Family Flour.

ALSO,

50 barrels Welsh's Extra Super Flour, just received per Manassa Gap railroad, via of Strasburg from Winchester, and for sale by the single barrel or drsy load, by

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No. 25 King street,

Jan 15—if

Alexandria, Va.

Jan 15—tf Alexandria, Va.

TO CONSUMERS.

FUEL, FOR THE WINTER.

HOUSEKEEPERS and others, who contemplate laying in their supplies of feet for the winter would do well to give me a call, as I have now on hand, and will be receiving during the fall, some of the best kinds of white ash and red ash Coals to be found in the Philadelphia market.

All the parious sizes prepared in the best manner. Always on hand, Cumberland Coal, in lumps and fine, smitable for family and manufacturing purposes. Also, oak, pine, and hickory Wood.

All of which will be sold "low for the cash," in quantities to sait purchasers.

Full weight and measure guaranteed, and promptly delivered in any part of the city, (if paid for,) when ordered.

W. STONE,

Office and Yard cast side of Seventh street,

Adjoining south side of the Canal.

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PROSPECTUB

"AMERICAN ORGAN." A Daily and Weekly Paper, published in Washing ton City, D. C., by AN ASSOCIATION OF NATIVE AMERICANS

pass, have been a supermany.

A new orn is at hand—an era which will be characterised, in the fitture history of these States, as the fits of carming the length and breadth of this great and giptious Union, the masses of the American people have spontaneously and simultaneously started the inquiry—"Ann NOT AMERICAN.

breath of this great and glorious Union, the masses of the American people have spontaneously and simultaneously started the inquiry—"Ans wor Americans capalla or covention where the thousands of associations apringing up in all portions of the United States, and resting on the single basis, that the native-torn citizens of this Union have the consoling and the will to administer their own Government, to protect the rights which they have inherited, and to perpetuate the freedom and independence of their native land!

Shall we trace the courses of this spontaneous and universal uprising of the masses of our countrymen? The evils incident to the indiscriminate immigration of foreigners into our country—the consequences of permitting such immigrants to cupy the right of suffrage—and the degrading effect of elevating foreignes to posts of hongr and trust under our government; als stees have been seen and known to our people for years past, and yet until now, with few exceptions, the American people have seemed to be blind to the progress of foreignism in the land. We need not, on the occusion of presenting this circular prespecture to the country, assign the causes for this sudden and general manifestation of the prepare of the American people to take the reine of government into their own hands; it is sufficient for the object we have now in view to state the undeniable and obvious fact that such purpose saids.

We now come forward to present to our fellow-citizons the mode and means of concentrating the opinious and of harmonizing the scition of those who are disposed to units is the farmation of an "American people for the vannifold ceils which have come upon us, and sakech are yearly increasing under the disastrous operation of our lease of naturalization? We propose to propose to propose to propose and propose of the propose of the

THE AMERICAN ORGAN.

The publication will commence on the 13th day of November daily, and on the 20th weekly.

A coek capital, amply sufficient to commence and to continue the enterprise, has been subscribed and secured to be advanced by a number of wealthy and influential goatlomso; and we are insured a daily circulation surpassing that of any paper now published in Washington city. The masher of our weekly subscribers will depend upon the enthusiasm of our friends in the soveral States, but we have such assurances that we cannot doubt we shall commence with many thousands; and that a year will not transpire before our weekly list will be swelled to more than one hindred thousand.

Our position at the seat of the federal government, the centre of our political system, where all the representatives of the States, and of the people annually assemble, and where prominent men of all parties periodically acjours for many mouths, is considered by us, and by our friends, as the most savorable one for the publication of the operator and privary after a Marineas.

PART; and if the most unitring devotion to the advocacy of the doctrines and policy of this next shall in a surprocessing the savorable one for the optimes and policy of this next shall pract a health of the doctrines and policy of this next shall processed the savorable one for the publication of the operators and policy of this next shall processed to the doctrines and policy of this next shall processed the savorable one for the continues and policy of this next shall processed the savorable one for the publication of the operators and policy of this next shall processed the savorable one for the publication of the operators and policy of this next shall processed the savorable one for the publication of the operators and policy of this next shall processed the savorable one for the publication of the operators and policy of this next shall process of the savorable one for the publication of the operators and policy of this next shall processed the savorab

PART; and if the most uniting devotion to the advocacy of the doctrines and policy of this party shall give us a claim to its support, we know we shall deserve, and we trust we shall receive it. We cannot perhaps more distinctly and concisely define the basis on which the American Organ is established than by presenting the following extract, which we copy and adopt from an address of a former President of the Miscouri Natice American Association, and published at St. Louis in February, 1841, to wit:

President of the Miscouri Notice American Association, and published at St. Louis in February, 1841, to wit:

"The Perfevoation of Arranch Perfect to our Council, and published at St. Louis in February, 1841, to wit:

"The Perfect of Arranch Perfect to the Council of St. Coun

couts per week, or manner.

The weekly paper will be published every Monday morning, at \$3 per year to single subscribers, payable in advance. Clubs of ten or more will be furnished at \$1 50 each per year, (if sent to any one post office,) payable in advances.

Advertising is solicited, at the usual rates; and, as the Orgon will have an extensive circulation, it will the Orgon will have an extensive circulation, it will the Orgon will have an extensive circulation.

DR. JOHNSTON,

BALTIMORE Lock Hospital, has discovered the most certain, speedy and effectual remedy in the world for

DISE ASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

Relief in six to twelve hours.

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Weskness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Pains in the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Organic Weakness, Nervous Deblity, Decay of the Physical Powers, Dyspepsia, Langor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Stomach, Affections of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Stomach, Affections of the Heart, Thout, Nose or Skin—those terrible disorders arising from the indiscretion or Solitary Habits of youth—those dreadful and destructive practices which produce constitutional debility, render marriage impossible, and destroy both body and mind.

Young Men,

Nouse Men,
Especially, who has become the victims of Solitary
Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, which annually sweeps to an untimely grave, thousands of young
men, of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening
Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to
ceasing the living lyre, may call with full confidance.

Married Persons, or young men contemplate marriage, being sware of physical weakness, organ debility, deformities, de., should immediately consultry, and be restored.

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companious, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons, must before contemplating

Marriage.

Marriago,
reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness.
Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection, that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

Dr. Johnson

Dr. Johnston's Invigorating Remedy, for

stored.

Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated, whe had lost all hope, have been immediately relieved. All impediments to Marriage, Physical, or Mental Disqualification, Nervous Trembling, Weakness or Exhaustion of the most fearful kind, speedily cured. To Strangers.

To Strangers.

The many thousands of the most desperate cases cured at this institution within the last twelve rears, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnson, witnessed by the reporters of the papers, and many other persons, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility is a Bufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

and responsibility is a Rufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

Discusse of Imprudence.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure fields he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame or dread of discovery deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, affecting the head, throat, nose, skin, Ac, progressing on with frightful rapidity, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings by sending him to "hat bourne from whence no traveller returns." It is a melanchely fact that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease owing to the unskiffulness of ignorant preceders, who, by the use of that deadly poson, mercury, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

To strangers.—The Rr,'s Diplomas hang in his

May 11—diy

LOOK HERE!

MORE Bounty Land to all who served in any war, since 1790, whether as officers, soldiers, saffers, marines, landamen, chaplains, cierks, Indians, wagon-masters, teamsters, (or their widows, or minor children,) who have not yet received full 160 acres, and who have been in service 24 days, will do well to write to us, post paid, and their Land Warrant will be sent to them, and no charge, if not obtained.

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Address, or call on LLOYD & CO., Claim Agents.
Opposite The Treasury, Washington, D. C.
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W. EVELYN WILLIAMS,
Amanuensis, Copyist, and General Scribe.
Orders left at the "Empire Hotel" will meet with
feb 14

NUMBER 291

FOR THE AMERICAN ORGAN.

[CONCLUBED.]

Mr. Johnson asks: Supposing the Roman Catholies of this country do owe a paramount allegiance to the See of Rome, "is there anything in that to alarm us?" Is there not much? When we contemplate the history of that Church, [let it be understood that when I speak of the Roman Catholie Church, I mean the rolling power, not the mass of the people who are subject to it—alaves to it, when we consider its history and learn that in all ages it has been incessantly grasping after power and wealth; that it must be intolerant of every other sect or cease to be what it is, that even a partial toleration has never been practised by it, except in obedience to some irresistible antagonitic influence. When we consider all this and be hold the floods of immigrants who owe it a paranount allegiance pouring in upon us in a ceasele a stream, increasing continually in arithmetical progression, and worst of all, the sweeping political influence they exert, so powerful as to draw over to their standard, the very executive of the nation, and whole hosts of the wisest and brightest mea in all the land, who follow fawning, and are ready at their bidding to lick the dust from their feet; and when, too, we have good and substantial reason to believe that the despots of Europe have conspired to destroy our republican histitutions, and that the hierarchy of Rome and the Propagardy Society of France and the St. Leopold Foundation of Austria, and the Maynooth College of Ireland, constitute the mighty agent of their operations. Seeing and knowing all this, it is, with u, no longer a question whether, by such paramount allegiance, "our liberty could in any measure Leendangered."

"But in truth," he says, "what ground is there for charging such allegiance; Can any one believe that Catholic American citizens entertain it?"

It is not to be disputed that, in several Roman Catholic countries in Europe, on certain occasione, many within the pale of the Church of Rome have manifested the absence of such allegiance; have disregarded the

Cathoue countries in Europe, on certain occasions, many within the pale of the Church of Rome have manifested the absence of such allegiance; have disregarded the arrogant mandates of the church and in defiance of excommunications and anathemas have marched under arms against the city of Rome itself, and even assaled the palace and the very person of the Pope, deriding all the thunders of the Vatican. But these transactions demonstrated the fact that they who were thus engaged, if Roman Catholic, were Anti-Papists; as a general thing, Roman Catholics in Protestaut countries are the most devoted and faithful of Papists; and it is because their fidelity, unlike that in Roman Catholic countries, is unrestrained; being subject to no penal inflictions for hereay, they yield a voluntary obedience, genuine, conscientious, reliable—and therefore are the more to be feared by the friends of religious liberty.

"This true Catholic faith, out of which none can be eaved," is a part of the creed prepared and promulgated for the "faithful," by Pins IV., in obedience to a decree of the Council of Tent; and is of course, with them, a perfect and inviolable law, a good Catholic as well as a good Protestant, considers the securing of his salvation to be of infinitely more importance than all other considerations. "For what profit hath a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

Now, here follows a part of that "true Cutholic faith, out of which none can be saved," viz: "I promise and swear true obedience to the R-mish bishop, the successor of St. Peter, the Prince of the Apostles, and Vicar of Jesus Christ," This obligation or allegiance is without restriction or qualification. It is implicit obedience—or as some of the Jesuits define it—blind obedience."

A mandate, then, emanating from the head of the Church—speaking excathedra—must be obeved. It will not do to say the person required to obey may test its propriety by his own judgment. He has no right to do this. He cannot decide as to the propose but a propose th

1647. All this was done in obedience to the Pope, and as unreasonable as such obedience appears to us, who have had a different training, it must be admitted that it were still less reasonable to suppose that any consideration could induce a person voluntarily to put his soul's salvation in such awful jeopardy as the Catholic must by disobeying the Pope.

True, the trustues of the church of St. Louis, at Buffalo, New York, have—like true Americans—resisted his mandate in a matter of no higher importance even than the church temporalities, and have incurred the infliction of the msjor excommunication, which they continue to endure like good heretics. But this only proves that there are among us Catholics who have the good sense, and the independence of mind and soul, not to be trampled on without a murnur by any despot in a foreign land. These trustees are French and German; it is yet to be proved whether or not we have native Catholics possessing like independence; and, in view of the nature of their obligation to the head of their church, the conclusion is irresistible, that these trustees are convinced that this article of their faith is unreasonable—incompatible with republican independence, and therefore is not obligatory. Let the Roman Catholics of the United States declare this publicly, and we will be satisfied. We ask no more. With their religious dogmas we have no concern, any farther than, to the utmost of our power, to support them in the cryoyment and the free exercise thereof.

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When the Pope's Nuncio in Paris told Dr. Frank-lin that, as soon as Mr. Carroll should be ordained a bishop, he would be perfectly independent of the Pope, (which the Doctor says he could not exactly comprehend,) if he did not intend to deceive, he must have thought there could be no doubt that Mr. Carroll would follow the example of the Gallican bishops; that it would not be possible for the Roman Catholic Church, under a government independent and free like that of the United States, to surrender itself voluntarily into the iron clutches of the Transalpines and Jesuits. But what a sad mistake! The Pope has not a more abject and servile church in the world than bis church (I mean, of course, his bishops) in the United States. And even the church of France itself, since the accession of Louis Napoleon, has relapsed into a no less miserable condition. Both sold, unconditionally, to the Jesuits.

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a public declaration—
"That neither St. Peter nor his successors have received from Ged any power to interfere, directly